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EXAMINER	
NGUYEN, QUYNH H	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2642	

DATE MAILED: 06/16/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/609,020

Applicant(s)

PERSHAN ET AL.

Examiner

Quynh H. Nguyen

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 April 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6,8,10-14 and 20-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6,8,10-14 and 20-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. Claims 1-3, 10, and 20-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tam (U.S. Patent 5,526,403) in view of Yu et al. (U.S. Patent 6,192,241) and further in view of Plomondon et al. (U.S. Patent 5,729,599).

Regarding claims 1 and 21, Tam teaches the steps of: detecting receipt of a first control signal (sending a 72) from a first telephone (cellular telephone 10); determining from the first telephone number and stored information if the first telephone corresponds to a telephone for which call forwarding service is supported (col. 7, lines 14-21); if it is determined that a previously stored telephone number (wireline telephone number) is available; and enabling the forwarding of calls directed to the first telephone to a second telephone using the previously stored call forwarding telephone number (col. 7, lines 28-31). The claimed feature of determining the first telephone number using automatic number identification is inherent in Tam. The system must determine the telephone number of the user who is sending the "72" signal to activate call forwarding.

However, Tam does not teach a peripheral device coupled to a telephone switch to receive a call from a caller at the first telephone; determining the first telephone number using automatic number identification; the peripheral device coupled

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to a service control point stored a call processing record associated with the first telephone number that stored the call forwarding telephone number.

Yu et al. teach the steps of: operating a peripheral device (Fig. 1, IVR/IP 102) coupled to a telephone switch (Fig. 1, switch 106) to receive a call to a telephone number corresponding to said peripheral device from a caller using a first telephone to make said call (col. 4, lines 24-31), said peripheral device being used to provide said call forwarding service (col. 4, lines 43-48); determining a first telephone number corresponding to the first telephone from which said call was made (col. 4, lines 34-39 - *where Yu discussed the subscriber's identification information such as phone number, name, or other identifying information collected*), and a routing number or call forwarding number (col. 4, lines 44-48); and determining that said call forwarding service is supported for the first telephone, determining if a call processing record (*service profile*) accessible to a service control point (in signaling network 150) coupled to said peripheral device (Fig. 1, IVR/IP 102 via SC 104) by said telephone switch (Fig. 1, switch 106) (col. 5, lines 12-22).

Yu et al. do not explicitly teach if it is determined that a previously stored telephone number is available, updating the call processing record; enabling the forwarding of calls directed to the first telephone to a second telephone using said previously stored call forwarding telephone number.

Plomondon et al. teach operating a peripheral device (Fig. 1, IP 30) coupled to a telephone switch (Fig. 1, SSP 22) to receive a call from a caller using a first telephone (Fig. 1, 20); determining if a previously stored call forwarding telephone number is

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available (col. 4, lines 42-46) in a call processing record (CPR) ("subscriber's service profile") stored in a service control point (SCP) (col. 6, lines 2-4) coupled to the peripheral device (IP 30) by the telephone switch, the call processing record being associated with the first telephone number; if it is determined that a previously stored telephone number is available, (col. 5, lines 50-57) updating the call processing record; enabling the forwarding of calls directed to the first telephone to a second telephone using said previously stored call forwarding telephone number (col. 9, lines 55-58).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the call forwarding feature taught by Tam in the Advanced Intelligent network (AIN) as taught by Yu and Plomondon in order to have a call forwarding system adapted for use in an AIN for forwarding a call incoming to a subscriber by querying to a list of previously stored number in a CPR stored in a SCP, the network would provide a quick response to the subscriber and consume less network cost and time. That is, using Tam's feature in another environment such as the AIN would have been obvious. Furthermore, utilizing a peripheral device to perform some of the SCP function is old, well known and taught by Yu and Plomondon. Using a peripheral device has become a trend in AIN's for many years in order to "assist" the SCP.

Regarding claim 2, Plomondon et al. teach if it is determined that a call forwarding is not supported (col. 8, lines 14-17), prompting the caller for a telephone number corresponding to a service to be updated (col. 8, lines 31-40).

Regarding claim 3, Plomondon et al. teach examining the first signal to determine if the first signal is a control signal used to activate call forwarding or to disable call forwarding (col. 11, lines 44-67).

Claim 10 is rejected for the same as discussed above with respect to claims 1 and 3.

Claim 20 is rejected for the same as discussed above with respect to claim 1. Furthermore, Plomondon et al. teach a telephone (Fig. 1, 20); a switch (Fig. 1, SSP 22) coupled to the telephone; a peripheral device coupled to the switch (Fig. 1, IP 30); a service control point (SCP 32) coupled to the switch and the peripheral device by way of the switch; means for activating a call forwarding service (col. 5, lines 40-65).

Claim 22 is rejected for the same as discussed above with respect to claim 1. Furthermore, Plomondon et al. teach the call is placed from a telephone having a different telephone number than a telephone number included in the received signal (col. 6, lines 1-6); updating the subscriber's service profile (col. 5, lines 23-26); updating service status (col. 6, lines 34-41).

Regarding claim 23, Yu et al. teach the steps of: the call is placed from a telephone having a different telephone number than a telephone number included in the received signal (abstract, lines 1-4 - *where Yu discussed the caller placing a call to the worldwide wireless facility from any location, hence caller uses different telephone number and col. 4, lines 24-25*); where the service that is provided using the service control point is a call forwarding service corresponding to the different telephone number (col. 5, lines 12-15 - service control point in signaling network 150), the method

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comprising: prompting the caller to enter a personal identification number (col. 4, lines 31-39); checking a received personal identification number to determine if it matches a stored personal identification number associated with the telephone number (col. 4, lines 43-45); and the last limitation is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to the last limitation of claim 21.

3. Claims 4-6, 8, 11-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tam (U.S. Patent 5,526,403) in view of Yu et al. (U.S. Patent 6,192,241) further in view of Plomondon et al. (U.S. Patent 5,729,599) and further in view of Hallenstal (U.S. Patent 6,125,126).

Regarding claims 4, 5, 8, 11, 13, and 14, Plomondon et al. teach when the subscriber dials the target number, LNP trigger, suspends processing and launches a query to the SCP 120 via TP 118. The call encounters a Terminating Attempt Trigger (TAT) query to the SCP (col. 7, lines 36 through col. 8, line 64). Tam, Yu, and Plomondon do not teach sending an update message to a telephone switch to which the first telephone is coupled to set a terminating attempt trigger on a telephone line corresponding to the first telephone.

Hallenstal teaches operating a service control point ("SCP 136") receives and processes event messages from SSP 134 and formulates and sends responses to the SSP 134 (col. 8, line 22 through col. 9, line 20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the feature of operating a service control point (SCP)

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to send an update message to a telephone switch to which the first telephone is coupled to set a terminating attempt trigger on a telephone line corresponding to the first telephone, as taught by Hallenstal, in Tam Yu, and Plomondon's systems in order to have a better system with more advanced and flexibility features of the Advanced Intelligent Network environment.

Claims 6 and 12 are rejected for the same as discussed above with respect to claim 1 limitation "updating said call processing record associated with said first telephone to indicate that call forwarding is active", the different is disabling ("deactivate") control signal from the first telephone instead of enabling ("activate") that is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 3.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6, 8, 10-14, and 20-23 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

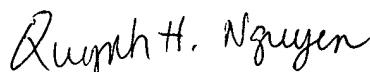
The claimed invention reads on the very basic and old call forwarding feature wherein a customer (e.g., at home) had the fixed/basic call forwarding service, which forwarded his/her calls to a fixed number (e.g., office). The customer would simply activate or deactivate the call forwarding service by simply dialing *72, *73. Examiner used this service many years ago and is still using it to forward incoming call directed to home to the cellular phone. Examiner takes official notice that the basic call forwarding feature is old. Using the ANI is inherent and a must. Using an ANI and a peripheral device is extremely obvious and has been a trend in the telecommunication industry.

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5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quynh H. Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-7489. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday from 6:15 A.M. to 4:45 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ahmad Matar, can be reached on 571-272-7488. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Quynh H. Nguyen
Patent Examiner
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